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that the Tallegwi formerly occupied Ohio, and were thence driven south by Huron-Iroquois and Lenapé. (We wish this bark record did not depend on Rafinesque for its authenticity.) While willing to agree with Dr. Thomas that the Cherokees have been mound-builders, we are not ready to admit that he has proved that they were the sole mound-builders, nor that he has connected them beyond a doubt with the Tallegwi, although we admit that there is a syllabic, rhythmic and vocal correspondence between the latter and the name Chellakee. In the second paper Thomas points out some of the errors of measurement in regard to the surveys of Squier and Davis' great work, besides giving accurate surveys made by the Bureau of Ethnology. "Accurate surveys," by the way, are rather amusing concoctions. We have seen a compilation of "accurate surveys" of the great Serpent Mound, the largest of which was nearly double the smallest, while two made the same week, varied about two hundred feet.

Pilling's Bibliographies.¹—In these, as in the previously-issued Eskimo and Siouan lists, the Bureau of Ethnology has made a valuable contribution, not only for the student of American linguistics, but for those in other lines of American anthropology. The evident care bestowed upon them, the references to libraries where copies of the rarer works may be found, and the abundant bibliographical notes, make the series indispensable for all who wish to *know* something of the American Indian. To review such works is impossible; to point out omissions, or typographical errors, is but cheap criticism, but to call attention of those interested to the existence of such works is to do them a favor.

¹ Pilling, J. C.: *Bibliography of the Muskogean Languages*. Pp. 114. *Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages*. Pp. 208. Bureau of Ethnology: Washington, 1889.